

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF  
TECHNOLOGY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

VIZIO, INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 1:12-cv-10900-DJC

**JOINT STATEMENT**

Pursuant to Rule 26(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rules 16.1 and 16.6, Plaintiff Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("MIT") and Defendant VIZIO, Inc.

("VIZIO") hereby submit this Joint Statement for consideration by the Court.

**I. SUMMARY OF LIABILITY AND RELIEF SOUGHT**

**1. MIT'S POSITION**

This is a patent infringement case involving four patents asserted by MIT against VIZIO in the general area of digital television ("DTV") and related technology. MIT is a preeminent research university located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, dedicated to the advancement of knowledge and education of students in science, technology, and other areas of scholarship. The patents asserted by MIT are part of a larger portfolio that includes fundamental U.S. and foreign patents developed by MIT prior to the widespread adoption of digital television. The patents pertain to a variety of aspects of digital television standards, including certain Motion Picture Experts Group ("MPEG") and Advanced Television Systems Committee ("ATSC") standards.

MIT has licensed this valuable portfolio on standard terms to every major HDTV manufacturer—with the sole exception of VIZIO, who has thus far refused to take a license on the same terms as other manufacturers.

VIZIO makes, uses, provides, sells, and offers to sell products that allegedly infringe the asserted patents in part by practicing the relevant MPEG and ATSC standards. Such products include digital TVs, blu-ray players, and home theater systems. MIT alleges that VIZIO's infringement has been and continues to be willful. Accordingly, MIT seeks damages for infringement, increased damages for willful infringement, and attorney's fees and costs. Based on publicly available information about VIZIO's revenues over the course of its allegedly infringing activities, MIT expects that VIZIO's liability will be at least in the tens of millions of dollars before enhancement.

## **2. VIZIO'S POSITION**

VIZIO is a leading seller of digital televisions, and other related products, in the United States. VIZIO does not make any of its products—all of its products are supplied by foreign manufacturers.

MIT filed this action allegedly without any prior notice or communication with VIZIO concerning its claims of infringement. In fact, all four patents-in-suit are now expired. VIZIO denies any infringement of the patents-in-suit, and asserts that one or more claims of the patents-in-suit are invalid and/or unenforceable against VIZIO. VIZIO alleges that MIT is barred from recovering any pre-suit damages on the patents-in-suit due to laches—MIT allegedly delayed longer than 6 years before filing suit. VIZIO also alleges that MIT is barred from recovering any pre-suit damages on the '575 and '491 patents due to failing to provide proper notice to VIZIO of any alleged infringement.

In view of MIT's position that the patents-in-suit are essential to practice certain digital television standards, MIT has a duty to license the patents-in-suit on fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory ("FRAND") terms, according to its obligations with the standards developing organizations. To the extent MIT is capable of obtaining any damages for infringement, MIT's damages are limited to the proper FRAND rate for its patents.

VIZIO requests that this Court issue a judgment: that MIT take nothing by its complaint; declaring no infringement by VIZIO of any asserted patent claim; declaring each asserted patent claim to be invalid and/or unenforceable against VIZIO; declaring MIT's claim for pre-suit damages is barred by laches and lack of notice; declaring this case to be exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and awarding attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs to VIZIO.

## **II. DISCOVERY PLAN**

### **1. INITIAL DISCLOSURES**

The parties do not propose any changes to the form or requirement for disclosures under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(1). The parties have agreed to exchange initial disclosures on June 11, 2013.

### **2. SUBJECTS ON WHICH DISCOVERY MAY BE NEEDED**

The parties propose that discovery may be needed on at least the following subjects:

- The patents-in-suit, prosecution of the patents-in suit, and development of the underlying inventions;
- Claim construction;
- The research, development, design, manufacture, and functionality of the accused VIZIO products and/or processes;
- Facts relating to MIT's claims of infringement;
- Facts relating to MIT's claims of willful infringement;

- Facts relating to MIT's claims for damages and its FRAND obligations;
- Facts relating to VIZIO's affirmative defenses, including laches;
- Prior art, or potential prior art, to the patents-in-suit, and facts relating to VIZIO's claims of invalidity and unenforceability;
- MIT's involvement in the development of the ATSC and MPEG standards; and
- Any other subject reasonably related to the allegations presented in this lawsuit.

### **3. WHEN DISCOVERY SHOULD BE COMPLETED**

The parties' proposed schedule is reflected in Section III.1.

### **4. WHETHER DISCOVERY SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN PHASES OR LIMITED TO PARTICULAR ISSUES**

The parties agree that discovery should not be conducted in phases or limited to any particular issues.

### **5. ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION**

The parties shall reasonably cooperate to agree upon the scope of discovery for electronically stored information ("ESI"), the format and media for the production of ESI, the procedure for such production, and the issues contained in L.R. 16.6(A)(7). Additional proposals for dealing with ESI are found in Section IV.7

### **6. ANY ISSUES ABOUT CLAIMS OF PRIVILEGE OR OF PROTECTION AS TRIAL-PREPARATION MATERIALS**

On December 6, 2012, the parties submitted a joint proposed Protective Order to govern and be entered in this case. The Protective Order addresses and resolves issues regarding claims of privilege or other protections and how to assert such claims after any inadvertent production. As set forth in the stipulated December 6, 2012 Protective Order, the parties have agreed to submit a Supplemental Protective Order with restrictions on the review and disclosure of Source

Code; the parties will submit this Supplemental Protective Order prior to any discovery of Source Code.

## **7. DISCOVERY LIMITATIONS**

### **A. DEPOSITIONS**

#### **i. FACT WITNESS DEPOSITIONS**

MIT proposes a limitation of 100 hours of fact witness deposition testimony per party before any party must seek leave to take additional depositions. Expert depositions would not count against this limit. Because there are four patents-in-suit, and because there may be extensive third party discovery in light of the fact that all of VIZIO's products are manufactured by third parties, MIT believes that 100 hours of fact witness deposition testimony is necessary and appropriate.

VIZIO proposes a limitation of 75 hours of fact witness deposition testimony per party before any party must seek leave to take additional depositions. While third party depositions may be required, MIT only needs a limited number of depositions of VIZIO's employees because VIZIO does not manufacture its products. The lack of VIZIO depositions offsets any additional time needed for third parties. Further, the patents-in-suit cover similar technology which will not require excessive deposition time. VIZIO asserts 75 hours of fact witness deposition testimony is sufficient for this case. Expert depositions would not count against this limit.

The parties agree that any deposition requiring a translator will be treated for purposes of the overall hours limitation, and any limitations under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as giving 0.4 hours of testimony for every one hour of examination.

**ii. EXPERT WITNESS DEPOSITIONS**

The parties agree that each party may depose each expert for 10 hours while reserving their rights to move the court for extra time if circumstances so warrant.

In the event that an expert submits a supplemental report after the expert's deposition has been taken, the parties shall reasonably cooperate to agree upon a reasonable amount of additional deposition time for that expert if such report is allowed and either of the parties believes it to be necessary to discover the bases for the expert's supplemental report.

**B. REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION**

The parties agree that there is no default limit on either the number of requests for production or the number of sets of requests for production.

**C. REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION**

The parties agree to a limit of 25 requests for admission, excluding requests for admission directed at authentication and/or other issues of admissibility. The parties further agree to work on a stipulation regarding issues of admissibility at the appropriate time to avoid requests for admission directed at such issues where possible.

**D. INTERROGATORIES**

The parties propose that the standard limitation of 25 interrogatories, the presumptive limit set forth under Local Rule 26.1, apply to this matter.

**E. DATE CUTOFF**

The parties have agreed that no party shall be required to identify on its respective privilege log any document or communication created on or after May 18, 2012, which absent this agreement, the party would have been obligated to identify on said privilege log.

**F. EXPERT WITNESSES**

In addition to the protections afforded under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(4), the parties have agreed that draft expert reports, expert work product, and communications between attorneys and experts in this matter are not subject to discovery, except to the extent that such documents or communications are relied upon for an expert's opinion.

**G. EMAIL SERVICE AGREEMENT**

The parties have agreed that documents not filed with the Court, as well as those filed electronically with the Court, shall be served by e-mail to distribution lists specified by each party.<sup>1</sup> The parties have agreed to serve courtesy copies of discovery requests in Microsoft Word format, and the parties have also agreed to serve on the other party by the same e-mail distribution lists any third-party discovery requests and responses.

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<sup>1</sup> Service shall be deemed effective if made by midnight eastern time.

**III. LOCAL RULE 16.1 TOPICS****1. PROPOSED PRETRIAL SCHEDULE**

<b>Event</b>	<b>MIT's Proposed deadline</b>	<b>VIZIO's Proposed deadline</b>
Exchange initial disclosures - FRCP 26(a)(1)	June 11, 2013	June 11, 2013
Rule 16 Scheduling Conference - FRCP 16(b); L.R. 16.1	June 17, 2013, as set by the Court	June 17, 2013, as set by the Court
Preliminary infringement disclosures and accompanying documents - L.R. 16.6	July 17, 2013 - 30 days following Scheduling Conference	July 17, 2013 - 30 days following Scheduling Conference
Deadlines to join additional parties without leave of Court	September 16, 2013	August 16, 2013
Deadline to file amended pleadings without leave of court	September 16, 2013	August 16, 2013
Preliminary non-infringement, invalidity disclosures and accompanying documents - L.R. 16.6	September 16, 2013 - 60 days following infringement disclosures	September 16, 2013 - 60 days following infringement disclosures
Exchange list of claim terms to be construed	November 15, 2013 – 60 days following invalidity and non-infringement disclosures	December 30, 2013 – Two weeks before L.R. 16.6 exchange of claim terms and constructions
Meet and confer to reduce the number of disputed claim terms	November 22, 2013 – 7 days following exchange of lists of claim terms to be construed	January 7, 2014 – One week before L.R. 16.6 exchange of claim terms and constructions.
Deadline for substantial completion of document production	December 1, 2013	
Exchange list of claim terms, proposed constructions, and support – L.R. 16.6	December 13, 2013 – 21 days from meet and confer	January 14, 2014 – 120 days following invalidity and non-infringement disclosures
Meet and confer to narrow differences in proposed constructions and reach any agreed constructions	December 20, 2013 – 7 days following exchange of proposed constructions	January 21, 2014 - 7 days following exchange of lists of claim terms
File preliminary claim construction briefs (35 pages) – L.R. 16.6	January 17, 2013 - 28 days from meet and confer	February 4, 2014 - 21 days from exchange of terms and claim constructions
File responsive claim construction briefs (20 pages)	February 7, 2014 - 21 days from preliminary briefs	February 25, 2014 - 21 days from preliminary briefs



<b>Event</b>	<b>MIT's Proposed deadline</b>	<b>VIZIO's Proposed deadline</b>
File joint claim construction and prehearing statement	February 21, 2014 - 14 days after reply briefs	March 11, 2014 - 14 days after reply briefs
Technology tutorial	At the Court's convenience but preferably the day before or of the claim construction hearing	At the Court's convenience but preferably the day before or of the claim construction hearing
Claim construction hearing	At the Court's convenience but preferably not later than March 7, 2014	At the Court's convenience, but estimated April 2014
Court's claim construction order	At the Court's convenience	At the Court's convenience
Deadline to amend preliminary infringement, non-infringement, and invalidity disclosures – L.R. 16.6	April 4, 2014	March 2014 - 30 days before the claim construction hearing
Mediation	Within 30 days of claim construction order issuing	Within 30 days of claim construction order issuing
Deadline to amend preliminary infringement, non-infringement, and invalidity disclosures in view of claim construction ruling - L.R. 16.6	30 days following claim construction order	30 days following claim construction order
Post-Markman status conference	To be set if necessary	September 2014
Close of fact discovery	May 30, 2014  *if claim construction order issues after May 1, 2014, the parties may request leave for up to an additional 30 days for limited fact discovery after the claim construction ruling issues	October 2014
Deadline to disclose expert testimony on issues on which the party bears the burden of proof	June 27, 2014 but if claim construction ruling has not issued by June 6, 2014, then the parties will meet and confer to adjust the schedule so as to allow at least 21 days from the issuance of the claim construction order	November 2014
Deadline to disclose rebuttal expert testimony	July 25, 2014 or 4 weeks from opening expert reports if the date for opening reports is	December 2015

<b>Event</b>	<b>MIT's Proposed deadline</b>	<b>VIZIO's Proposed deadline</b>
	moved	
Close of expert discovery	August 21, 2014	January 2015
Deadline to file dispositive motions; Daubert motions	September 12, 2014	February 2015
Deadline to file briefs opposing dispositive motions; Daubert motions	October 7, 2014	March 2015
Deadline to file reply briefs in support of dispositive motions; Daubert motions	Two weeks after Opposition briefs	Two weeks after Opposition briefs
Hearing on dispositive motions; Daubert motions	At the Court's convenience, but preferably no later than October 17, 2014	April 2015
Last day to file pre-trial disclosures (identification of witnesses, deposition designations, identification of exhibits)	October 24, 2014	May 2015
Last day to file motions in limine	November 6, 2014	June 2015
Exchange objections to the use of evidence identified in pretrial disclosures and deposition counter-designations	November 18, 2014	June 2015
Last day to file oppositions to motions in limine; exchange objections to deposition designations	November 25, 2014	June 2015
Last day to confer on pretrial conference statement, proposed witnesses, exhibits, deposition designations and objections to same	December 8, 2014	July, 2015
Last day to file joint pretrial statement	December 18, 2014	July 2015
Last day to file trial briefs, if required	January 6, 2015	July 2015
Final pretrial conference	January 12, 2015	August 2015
Trial begins	January 14, 2015 or at the Court's convenience. The parties anticipate the trial will take 10 court days.	August 2015 or at the Court's convenience. The parties anticipate the trial will take 10 court days.

## **2. CONSENT TO TRIAL BY MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

The parties do not consent to trial by magistrate judge.

## **3. FILING OF MOTIONS**

Neither party requests a departure from the Court's rules on motions at this time.

## **4. CERTIFICATIONS**

The parties will individually file the certifications required under Local Rule 16.1(d)(3).

# **IV. LOCAL RULE 16.6 TOPICS**

## **1. TIMING FOR DISCLOSING INITIAL INFRINGEMENT AND INVALIDITY POSITIONS**

In accordance with the parties' proposed pretrial schedule, *see supra* Section III.1, the parties agree that MIT shall serve its preliminary infringement disclosure and produce accompanying documents and/or identify any supporting documents previously produced by 30 days after the Rule 16 Scheduling Conference, and that VIZIO shall serve its preliminary non-infringement and invalidity disclosures and produce accompanying documents and/or identify any supporting documents previously produced by 60 days after MIT serves its preliminary infringement disclosures.

## **2. PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING DISPUTED CLAIM TERMS, EXCHANGING PROPOSED CONSTRUCTIONS, AND CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEFING**

The parties propose the following process for identifying disputed claim terms and exchanging proposed claim constructions:

First, the parties shall simultaneously exchange a list of claim terms to be construed. The parties, however, do not agree on when that exchange should take place. MIT proposes that the exchange take place no later than 60 days after preliminary non-infringement and invalidity disclosures are due (as noted above), because that is sufficient time to identify any terms

requiring construction. VIZIO proposes that the exchange of claim terms for construction take place two weeks before the exchange of proposed constructions—the exchange of proposed constructions is set for 120 days after service of preliminary non-infringement and invalidity disclosures, as suggested by L.R. 16.6. MIT maintains that 120 days is excessive to the needs of this case and will unnecessarily delay the case, particularly given the stated goal in Local Rule 16.1(f)(9) of reaching the final pretrial conference within 18 months from filing (although several pleading extensions have been granted thus far, and some accommodation is needed in view of the number of asserted patents). Considering MIT asserts four patents, VIZIO maintains there is no need or sufficient reason to truncate the Court’s preferred claim construction schedule outlined in L.R. 16.6, Appendix E.

Second, the parties shall thereafter meet and confer within 7 days for the purpose of limiting the terms in dispute. MIT proposes that each side select no more than ten terms for construction. VIZIO has not proposed any limit on the number of claim terms, and asserts ten terms per side is insufficient in view of MIT asserting four patents.

No later than 14 days after the initial meet and confer to select the claim terms to be construed (as noted above), the parties shall simultaneously exchange proposed constructions of each term identified by either party. Each party shall also identify all references from the specification or prosecution history that support its proposed construction and designate any supporting extrinsic evidence including, without limitation, dictionary definitions, citations to learned treatises and prior art, and testimony of percipient and expert witnesses. Extrinsic evidence shall be identified by production number or by producing a copy if not previously produced. With respect to any supporting witness, percipient or expert, the identifying party

shall also provide a description of the substance of that witness's proposed testimony that includes a listing of any opinions to be rendered in connection with claim construction.

After exchanging proposed constructions, the parties shall meet and confer within seven days to narrow the differences in their proposed constructions. Opening claim construction briefs shall be filed two weeks later, and responsive briefs three week after opening briefs. A joint claim construction and prehearing statement shall be filed approximately two weeks after the responsive briefs are due. The corresponding proposed dates and deadlines for these events are listed in the parties' proposed pretrial schedules above at Section III.1.

### **3. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION HEARING**

#### **A. WHETHER THE COURT WILL DECIDE CLAIM CONSTRUCTION THROUGH LIVE TESTIMONY AT A HEARING OR BASED ON THE PAPERS AND ATTORNEY ARGUMENT**

The parties believe that it is too early to determine whether live testimony will be required. The parties expect to address this issue in their joint claim construction and prehearing statement.

#### **B. TIMING OF CLAIM CONSTRUCTION**

The dates and deadlines for claim construction are listed in the parties' proposed pretrial schedule, above at Section III.1.

### **4. FORM, SCOPE, AND TIMING OF CLAIM CONSTRUCTION TUTORIAL**

The parties believe that a tutorial on the relevant technology will benefit the Court. As noted above at Section III.1, the parties propose that the tutorial take place at the Court's convenience but preferably the day prior to the day of the Claim Construction Hearing.

**5. IDENTIFICATION OF DISPOSITIVE ISSUES THAT MAY LEAD TO  
EARLY RESOLUTION OF THE LITIGATION**

The parties believe that, at this time, there are no dispositive issues that may lead to an early resolution of the litigation.

**6. WHETHER THE COURT SHOULD AUTHORIZE FILING UNDER SEAL  
OF ANY DOCUMENTS THAT CONTAIN CONFIDENTIAL  
INFORMATION**

The parties request that the Court authorize the filing under seal of any documents that contain confidential information.

**7. ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION**

**A. ESI Sources To Be Searched**

**Shared ESI Sources:** sources that are typically accessed and maintained by multiple individuals (e.g., servers, shared network drives, document management systems, intranets, extranets, websites, and databases). Each party will conduct a diligent search of reasonably accessible, shared sources in which it has reason to believe relevant ESI responsive to discovery requests will be found. Searches of shared ESI sources may be performed using search terms according to Search Methodology (Section IV.7.B below).

**Personal ESI Sources:** sources that are typically accessed and maintained by a single individual (e.g., personal network folders, personal email accounts, and personal hard drives). Each party will search the personal electronic files of particular ESI custodians according to Search Methodology (Section IV.7.B) below. The parties agree, however, that personal email accounts need not be searched for relevant documents except according to the provisions set forth in Section IV.7.C.

**B. Search Methodology**

Each party may employ an electronic search to locate relevant electronic documents. The parties shall meet and confer to reach agreement as to the method of searching, the selection of search terms to be used for the searching, and the identity of Shared ESI Sources each party will search. Before meeting and conferring, the parties shall disclose any restrictions as to scope and method that might affect their ability to conduct a complete electronic search of the electronic documents.

If a requesting party disagrees with any search term, the parties will meet and confer about such limitations.

**C. Limitation on E-Mail Discovery**

The parties hereby agree to limit discovery of e-mails to those in the possession of identified custodians, as defined below, subject to certain specified exceptions outlined in this agreement.

This agreement does not affect the obligation of the parties to search for and produce relevant, responsive, non-cumulative documents attached to e-mails that the parties know or have reason to believe exist, or electronic documents that are stored separately from e-mail, for example on servers, external hard drives or in databases.

Each producing party will identify its own custodians whom the producing party in good faith believes are likely to have the most relevant e-mails and who collectively are likely to have e-mail collections broad enough to cover the subject matter of this litigation to the extent such materials exist within that party's possession, custody or control. Within two weeks of identification of custodians by the producing party, the receiving party may identify additional custodians from the producing party. If a party disagrees with the identification of a custodian,

the parties shall meet and confer regarding the identified custodians if requested to do so, and the parties shall make reasonable adjustments to the identified custodians in good faith.



**MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE  
OF TECHNOLOGY**

By its attorneys,

/s/ Scott McConchie

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Dated: June 10, 2013

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**Certificate of Service**

I hereby certify that this document filed through the ECF system will be sent electronically to the registered participants as identified on the Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF) and paper copies will be sent to those indicated as non-registered participants on June 10, 2013.

/s/ Scott McConchie  
Scott McConchie